FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1866.

The Duty of the Hour. We were favored a few days since with a letter from a very worthy gentleman, who honored us with a great deal of gratuitous advice relative to the manner in which the Southern press and people should deport themselves at this time. Our adviser evidently believes that we should imitate the early Christians, as well as the "Covenanters," in the times of Claverhouse, and weep for our dead where the voice of our lamentations shall not offend the ears of Jacobins and Radicals. All such indiscretions as piously gathering up the bones of dead Confederate soldiers, and strewing flowers upon their humble graves, should be carefully avoided. Neither should w make much ado about the great renown of Stonewall Jackson, "for these demonstrations do much harm."

To all this we have but no response to make. The Southern people, although denied nearly all the rights and privileges of American citizens, are rendering to the Federal laws and Constitution a respectful obedience which is worthy of imitation at Washington. They are paying their taxes, although they are denied all the advantages of representation, and they are a law-abiding people.

But we scorn and spit upon all the attempts which merciless, ungenerous and tyrannical revolutionists are making to dictate to us where our [From the Richmond Times, May 19.]

which merciless, ungonerous and tyrannical revo-lutionists are making to dictate to us where our sympathies, affections and sorrows are concerned. "Treason can never be made odious" by vile and impudent attempts to dictate to the Southern people where questions of sentiment and feeling are concerned.

"Treason can never be made odious" by vile and impudent attempts to dictate to the Southern people where questions of sentinuat and feeling are concerned.

Those who advise us to try concessions, humility and "reticence" with Radicals and Jacobins, are utterly ignorant of the "story of such parties. The leaders of such parties are as merciless as wolves. They triumple as long as they are opposed by timid conservative parties. Let our correspondent read the history of the Jacobin party in Reance, and he will find that it triumphed over all who opposed it with timid conservative appeals and arguments.

Such parties must be taken by the throat and strangled. They, must be denounced and pursued as enemies of the human family. Andrew Johnson understood the wisdom of this offensive policy when he grappled Sumner and Stevens, as a policeman would two veteran offenders, and boldly denounced them. Andrew Jackson dealt with his political enemies in the same way, and crushed a party far more formidable than the Radicals. The Know-Nothu g party was a giant in strength until Governor Wise inaugurated a flerce, merciless, relentless war upon the Order, and it died like a huge serpent in his grip.

So must the revolutionists be met and conquered new. North and South, all Union loving, honest, conservative, God-fearing men must draw the sword and cast away the scabbard. With the desperate, lawless men who have seized the vessel of State there can be no compromise—no terms of honorable capitulation. They have seized the salip, dishonored the "stars and stripes," and run up the black flag of Anarchy, Disunion and Revolution. They have proposed no compromise the salip, dishonored the "stars and stripes," and run up the black flag of Anarchy, Disunion and Revolution. They have proposed no compromise the salip of State from these men. His policy will hereafter be aggressive, because it is the only one which promises ultimate success.

We believe that so far as the Southern people are concerned, there is neither honor nor safety in

Constitution and laws of the United States is not due to those who have deliberately trampled those laws under foot:

It is als much our duty to protect those laws as it is Andrew Johnson's, and it is right and proper that we should denounce our caluminators, defamers, and traducers. They are not the Government, and it is to that, and not to its enemies, we owe obsdience. When the people of the South falled to achieve that mational independence for which they battled for four years, their failure entailed no diagrace neithed does the reasonable feeling or sentiment of manliness to the dictation of such men as those whom the President has most justly denounced as wicked and malignant "disunionists" and "enemies of their country."

John Mitchel has addressed a second epistle to the Opinione Nationale on Ireland. His former letter, he says, was commented upon in a leading article of the Times, but no one disputed the facts set forth in it, and the Times deduced from them in argument in favor of the coercive system in Ireland. He hopes that no one in France will ever again declare that Ireland is administered by the same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus: The same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus: The same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus: The same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus: The same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now powerful intellect was setting without a cloud.

The Pall Mall Gazette says on the above:

The Verkes Winalow's interesting letter on the form. again declare that Ireland is administered by the same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus: The existence in Ireland of a code to which England Scotland, and Wales are strangers. Exceptional laws by which the Irish people are prohibited from deliberating among themselves on their own affairs by means of a committee of delegates elected for that object. The right of possessing arms restricted to a few favored persons. The teaching or learning drill, or any military manœuvre whatever, even without arms, is prohibited, under penalty of transportation, with sons. The teaching or learning drill, or any military manceuvre whatever, even without arms, is prohibited, under penalty of transportation, with hard labor. The Irish cannot organize themselves as volunteers for the defence of their country. And, finally, the sherifis of the large cities, instead of being elected by their fellow-citizens, as in England, are named by the crown, in order to secure the juries. Everybody must admit that such a system is well adapted for crushing in Ireland all free action and all political and civil life. It is true that the rigorous vigilance of the English in preventing the use of them may be considered as a sort of compliment to us. England does us the honer of believing that if we had arms we should know how to make a proper use of them, and they will have nothing of the kind. It is a compliment between England and Ireland we must not be nice. Let us, then, accept it for the jument intil we got better. We shall doubtler be told that Ireland has access, through her representatives, to the London Parliament, and has but a derisive semblance of representation, and that representation, such as it is, is completely controlled by the British Government. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to persented in the English Parliament. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to persented in the English Parliament. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to persented in the English parliament. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to be so. They have not the right to persented in the English object that they are represented in the English object with the reland. It is by the law of municipal reform th British Government has found the means of always picking and choosing its juries. It is by the Catholic Emancipation Act that the Government has been enabled to buy up the richest and most influential Catholics, who, but for it, would never have dared to sell themselves. In a word, the London Parliament, to which we are referred for the redress of all our grievances, is itself the greatest and the most fatal of all the grievances of Ireland, and includes all the others. Ireland, then, in the judgment of the majority of its population, has no legal and constitutional means of obtaining justice. Hence we have Fenlanism, the deliberate and organized negation of all English laws and of that Constitution which the English call the wonder and envy of the nations of the universe."

universe."
Mr. Mitchel intimates that he proposes, in a fu-ture letter, to explain clearly what Fenianism is, and, above all, what it is not.

Morinary Statistics of the War. The statistics of mortality in the Federal army are exceedingly interesting. On the 15th of April, 1861, President Ancoln college for seventy-five thousand militis, and was ridiculed by many persons for calling out so large a force, as the "Seventh Regiment" of New York dandies proposed crushing out the rebellion by marching through the Confederate States from "Alexandria to New Orleans." Before our armies were defeated and the Confederacy destroyed, two millies seven hundred thousand men had enlisted in the Federal armies, of which number ninety six thousand died in battle, and one hundred and eighty four thousand died of disease.

This grand total of two hundred and eighty This grand total of two hundred and eighty.

Federal armies alive, but of that number scores of thousands are legless, armless and invalids, dismembered and disfigured by their wounds. The number of commissioned officers who were either killed in battle or died from wounds or disease was upwards of seven thousand five fundred.

hundred.

The number of white troops enlisted was almost exactly 2,500,000 men; the number of deaths among them, 251,122, or one death out of ten. The number of colored troops was 180,000, of whom 29,298 died, or about one out of six. The death rate of the colored troops was therefore nearly double that of the white; but the death rate from diseas alone was far worse than this. Out of every eight deaths among the white troops, three died on the field of battle and five from disease. Out of every nine deaths among the blacks, one died on the field of battle and eight from disease.

case.
Cuffee, as a belligerent, would have had a good time of it but for disease.

Intellect in Old Age.

Intellect in Old Age.

I do not know how I can take the taste of the above out of the mouths of your readers better than to give them the substance of a statement recently put forth by the celebrated Dr. Forbes Winslow on the above subject. It is given appropos of a question raised in the House of Lords as to the competency of the Chief Justice of Ireland.

"This debate," says Dr. Winslow, "raised the interesting questions, at what particular period of life do the mental powers begin to decline, and when, as a general rule, is first observed the commencement of intellectual decay? The celebrated physiologist of the University of Montpeller, Dr. Lordat, maintains that it is the vital, not intellectual, principle that is seen to wane as old age throws its autumnal tingo over the green foliage of life. "It is not true," he says, "that the intellectual becomes weaker after the vital force has passed its culminating point. The understanding acquires more strength during the first half of that period which is designated as old age. It is therefore impossible to assign any period of existence at which the reasoning powers suffer deterioration."

oxistence at which the reasoning powers suffer deterioration."

I will refer to a few illustrations with the view of establishing that great vigor of undestanding, brilliancy of wit, and clearness of intellect, are often seen associated with advanced age.

Lord kldon died at the age of eighty-six. He remained in full enjoyment of his wonderful intellect until shortly before his death. Lord Kenyon iived to the age of seventy. His powers of mind continued up to the last moment unimpaired. Lord Hardwicke died at seventy-three, in the full possession of his great understanding. Lord Stowell lived to the age of ninety. His mind was vigorous to the last. Lord Mansfield died at the advanced age of eighty-nine, in full and unclouded

Stowell lived to the age of ninety. His mind was vigorous to the last. Lord Mansfield died at the advanced age of eighty-nine, in full and unclouded vigor of intellect. A few days before this illustrious judge passed into eternity, he heard his nicce asking a gentleman who was present as to the meaning of the word "psephismata," which occurred in Burke's celebrated work on the French Bevolution. The answer was that it was a misprint for "sophismata." "No!" exclaimed Lord Mansfield, "psephismata" is right." He then, without the slightest difficulty, quoted from memory a passage from Demosthenes in illustration of the fact.

Dr. Johnson died at seventy-five. His last work, the "Lives of the English Poets," was written only three years before his death. Chaucer lived to the age of seventy-two, with an intellect in full and brilliant activity. Sir E. Coke died at eighty-two. The last few days of his life were spent in revising his numerous works preparatory to their publication. Sir Isasa Newton published the third edition of his "Principia," with a new preface, at the age of cighty-three. The great Locke died at seventy-three, showing no decay of intellect. He was actively engaged in literary composition up to a few days of his death. Cherubini continued brilliant in conversation at the age of cighty. Gossee composed a "Te Deum" at seventy-eight. Corneille at the age of seventy exhibited no failure of intellect. Waller composed, when he was past eighty, a beautiful poem, entitled "A Presage of the Ruin of the Turkish Empire."

Titian continued to exercise his marvellous genius as an artist up to the age of ninety-six, when

The Pall Mall Gazette says on the above :

Dr. Forbes Winslow's interesting letter on the retention of mental vigor it old age, should be supplemented by taking note of the undeniable fact that a large number of the noblest works of the imagination have been produced when their authors had reached the period when it is supposed that the faculties begin to decay. Michael Angelo began his great picture of the "Last Judgment" when he was fifty-nine. Milton finished "Paradise Lost" when he was fifty-seven. Among musicians the facts are fully as remarkable. Gluck revolutionized the operatic art by bringing out the "Orfee" when he was fifty. Handel was fifty-eight when he wrote his first oratorio, "Esther:" when he wrote 'Israel in Egypt' he was sixty-five, and when he wrote the "Creation" when he was sixty-four, and Beethoven was fifty-three when he wrote the Choral Symphony. It is also to be noted, by the way, that the three men who possessed the gift of original genius in a higher degree than any of the others here named—i.e., Michael Angelo, Handel and Beethoven—were niever married. Dr. Forbes Winslow's interesting letter on the

Goitre and Incipient Cretinism in the Uni-

A meeting of the American Ethnological Society was held recently at the residence of Mr. E. G. Squier, when Dr. Macgowan read a paper on Goitre—enlargement of the thyroid gland of the neck—in certain districts of the United States, and on the modifying influences of climate. He had observed while in the army the prevalence of that Alpine affection in the hilly region of Virginia—on the acclivities of the Blue Ridge, where for the most part it was restricted to negroes and mulattoes. He lately, however, found it far more prevalent in lateral valleys of the Susquelianna, particularly on its tributary, the Juniata. In the Buffalo valley, at least one per cent., and in the Kishacoquilla valley two or more per cent. of the population were thus affected—among the third and fourth generations of the settlers, and, as in corresponding portions of Switzerland, chiefly among women; but while in the Alps one-twelfth of the subjects of the malady are males, its occurrence among men in these parts of our country is extremely rare. It is most frequent in narrow valleys and moist ravines. In Kishacoquilla valle, the hills of which have an altitude of about five hundred feet above the Juniata, there is a low belt, above which the disease is not often met with.

Dr. Macgowan thinks, he found evidence in

low belt, above which the disease is not often met with.

Dr. Macgowan thinks, he found evidence in those valleys of incipient cretinism, as the proportion of "daft persons is far greater than he found in other portions of his American travels. As the same conditions obtain there that are found in certain portions of Switzerland, he says that but for counteracting causes a few more generations would develop the usual concomitant of goltro-cretinism; the chief countersacting cause being the migratory character of our people. In these secunded valleys there is a great amount of intermarrying, which contributes to physical and mental degeneracy. The imbedility observed by Dr. Macgowan was not observed among the goltrous population, but among those who are exampt from bronchocele.

population, but among those who are exemption bronchocele.

Senor Navarro, Consul-General of Mexico, stated that in certain portions of Mexico goitre, and cretiaism were prevalent, both among the Indians and Spanish settlers. Mr. Squier had observed goitre in Perniand in Nicarsgus. Dr. Merrick spoke of its pravolence in Panama. Dr. Macgowan attributed the exemption of American undans from goitre to their impactory habits.

sand died of disease.

This grand total of two hundred and eighty thousand not then death in every shape. Fifty should be the statisfied of two hundred thousand, while disease swept of one hundred thousand. Two millions four hundred thousand left the The Hon. Jaiges M. Mason, of Virginia, was stant. Mr. Manowhas since gone to Montreal, and The Classics in Debate.

The Classics in Debate.

There is probably no assembly in the world where an apt quotation from the classics is so keenly relished as in the English House of Commons. Many an orator, weak in his logic and uncertain as to his facts, has regained the sympathy of his audience there by a fortunate morsel of Horace, or Juvenal, or Virgil, and many a true man has had the laugh against him in consequence of some lucky hit made by his adversary, or some trip made by himself in the game of quotations.

tations.

A curious instance of this fondness for classical citation occurred in the great reform debates of this spring. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, who has been, perhaps, the ablest opponent of the bill, bandied, on several occasions, the passages in the second book of the Æneld, relating to the wooden horse by which the Greeks deceived the Trojans. Mr. Gladstone started the game one ovening in March, when he was denying that the increased political power of the working classes is fraught with danger:

"We cannot leek upon it as the Trojan horse and

"We cannot look upon it as the Trojan horse approaching the walls of the sacred city, and filled with armed men bent upon ruin, plunder and confiscation. We cannot join in comparing it with that monstrum infelix—we cannot say—

"——Scandit fatalis machina muros, Fœta armis: mediæque minans illabitur urbi."

Or as Dryden has it :-" 'At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls,

Big with destruction.....
It enters o'er our heads, and threats the town." Mr. Lowe, speaking on the following evening, possibly after conning his Virgil a little, saw his way to turn this to account. "The Chaucellor of the Exchequer," he said, "has found a quotation describing something, and then says, 'that is not my bill."

describing something, and then says, my bill."
"Well that was a very apt quotation, but there was a curious felicity about it which he little dreamt of. The House romembers that among other proofs of the degree in which public opinion is enlisted in the cause of reform was this,—that this is now the fifth Reform Bill that has been brought in since 1851. Now, just attend to the sequel of the passage quoted by the right honorable gentleman. I am no believer in sories Vigiliana and the House will see why in a moment: iano, and the House will see why in a moment:

"O Divum domus Ilium, et inclyta bello Mœnia Dardani dum! quater ipso in limine portæ Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.''' [Much cheering and laughter." But that is not

"'Instamus tamen immemores, cacique furore, Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.'"

"[Cheers.] Well, I abominate the presage contained in the last two lines, but I mix my confidence with fear. ."To follow Dryden's translation again—

"'O szored cily, built by hands divine!
O valiant heroes of the Trojan line!
Four times he struck; as oft t'e clashing sound
Of arms was heard, and inward groans rebound.
Yet, mad with zeal, and blinded with our fate,
We haul along the horse in solemn state.""

Mr. Gladstone apparently did not think it worth while to followup his game much further. On the next evening, however, charging Mr. Lowe with denouncing the workingmen, he recurred to his lines first quoted, in a tone of explanation more grave than that which he might have used with effect:

"I said this is no 'monstrum infelix,' no horse charged with armed mee, who are to carry fire and desolation to your homes; but my right honorable friend rushed in haste into the trap, and with portentous emphasis exclaimed."

'What is the 'monstrum infeliz?' Who are the persontained in it? The 7-pounders!" [Loud cheers.]

Finally, in the great closing debate of the session, Mr. Lowe rejoined and ended the affair, by a final recurrence to the quotation, in a strain which is striking for its easy raillery and keen sarcasm combined. We confess that we are uncertain whether the "insulting Sinon" of this closing quotation was intended for Mr. Gladstone, whom Mr. Lowe had accessed of great indecorrent toward the Lowe had accused of great indecorum toward the House, or Mr. Bright, who is asserted by the Conservatives to be the real leader, who, at the head of the host of Democracy, stands behind

the ministry:

"I have said that I am utterly unable to coincide in the reasons which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid before us in support of this bill, but there is happened to be supported that bill, but there is happened to be supported to us, and that is the Becond Book of the Awerd of Virgil. (Hear,' and a laugh.) My right hon. friend, like the moth trust has singed its wings in the candle, has returned again to the poor old Trojan horse, [a laugh.] and I shall, with the permission of the House, give them one more excerpt from the history of that noble beast; first promising that I shall then turn him out to grass, at all events for the remainder of the season. (Cheers and laughter.) The passage which I am about to quote, is one which is, I think, worthy the attention of the House, because of the contains a description, not only of the invading army of which we have heard so much, but also a slight aketch of its General." [A laugh]:

"Arduns armatos mediis in menibus adstans Fundit eques, victorque Sinon incendia miscet Insuitans [heers and laughter]: portis alli bipatentibus adsunt,
Millis quot maguls nunquam venere Mycenis."

[Cheers.] In other words:

Cheers. In other words:

"The fatal horse pours forth the human tide, Insulting Sinon fitigs his firebrands wide, The gates are burst; the ancient rampart falls, And awarming millions climb its crumbling wa After all, however, these quotations lack the fine flavor which some of those long since record-ed derive from evidently extemporaneous citation

and instant me and instant use.

Congressional misquotations from the poets are proverbial. Mr. Clay rarely had occasion to depart from the realm of his affluent imagination; but we have been informed by a former honored editor of the Intelligencer, that on one occasion he essayed to quote from Shakspeare the familiar passage—

"Let the galled jade wince, My withers are unwrupg."

He was twice corrected by Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, but had it wrong at last.

The Springfield Republican has a good hit in this wise. We quote:

this wise. We quote:

"Shakspeare in the Senate.—Scripture, Shakspeare and the old Greeks and Romans generally, fare badly when they fall into the hands of Congressmen. There was an amusing illustration of this in the Senator, Thursday, when three distinguished Senators tried to give a fami: quotation from Shakspeare, and neither did it corn: "Mr. Dot e, of Wisconsin, had described the different wings to Bepublican party—the utriversal-suifrage party. by Mr. Sumner; the universal-hanging party, led by Mr. Ny, and the universal-amnesty in return for universal suffrage party, led by Mr. Stewent. The attempt tomits these he described by a quotation from Shakspeare, putfing it in this way:

"Mingle, mingle, as they may,"

Mr. Sumner suggested, by way of correction;

Mr. Summer suggested, by way of correction :

Mr. Summer suggested, by way of correction:

"White spirits and gray."

"Mr. Cowan said there were no white spirits in it.
Mr. Doolittle did not know; gave it up, and said he would trust the reporters to quote it aright. But the reporters did not take the tr. uble. Mr. Doolittle was nearer right than either of his critics. Mr. Summer failed to mix the colors correctly, and Mr. Cowan was altogether wrong in insisting upon leaving out the white spirits, though perhaps he meant, by way of joke, to insinuate that all the schemes described by Mr. Doolittle were "colored" ones. The true rendering of the witches song is:

"Black spirits and white.

"Black spirits and white, Blue spirits and gray; Mingle, mingle, mingle, You that mingle may."

Cookery Scientifically Treated.

Professor BLOT, a famous authority in culinary matters, has been giving illustrated lectures on cookery in Boston, where his subject and manner of treating it attracts much attention. He cooked on the stage the dishes of which he discoursed. From a report of his third lecture, published in the Boston Post, we extract some general observations which will be found interesting and useful

by the ladies; An omelet may be made more flaky by being set

An omelet may be made more flaky by being set in the oven as soon as done.

Never bring fat to the table.
Potatoes, when cut into thin alips like a pencil, make them potatoes Francaise.
The quicker broth cools the longer it will keep.
Many people mistake rich food for high seasoned food is inhalting. Bich food is not stimulating. In tood is stimulating. In the latest make broth every other day.

In summer make broth every other day.

In summer make broth every other day.

In baking meat, no matter what kind, always the warmest. To prevent from burning grease a paper with butter and put on the top of the article baking. This will keep the top of the interest or bread as moist as the bottom. The paper prevents the steam from risings. You noed only to haste the bake them others. Fork and west, to be healthy, should always be overdone.

Byeaking of the triching in moat, the Professor

said that if the meat is overcooked there was no danger from it. Many people have eaten diseased meat without injury. A whole brigade of the French army in 1793—and it was an historical fact—was fed on diseased meat for four or five months; and at the end of that time the men were apparently as healthy as those of other brigades who ate wholesome meat. The fact of it was the diseased meat was overcooked, and the men did not know the difference.

The Professor could not recommend diseased meat, but the object of referring to the subject was simply to show the importance, sometimes, of overcooking meat.

At the close of the lecture the ladies came forward to the platform, and with spoon tested some of the Professor's cooking. It was evident that they relished, as on the two previous occasions, the result of his gastronomical experiments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES ade new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Breadway, New York.

T. B. BYNNER, IMPORTER AND DEAL-ER IN WATCHES and JEWELRY; Agency for the AMERICAN WATCH; also, every variety of SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES, at the lowest market prices, No. 189 Broadway, New York—established twenty years Trade Price Lists sent on application.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY. a Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in scaled letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AG-ARTIFICIAL EYES,-ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EXES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

BO COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP ._ THIS CELE. BRATED Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. February 7

ME HILL'S HAIR DYE-FIFTY CENTS-BLACK OR BROWN,-Instantaneous in effect, reliable for natural appearance, beauty of color and durability; also the cheapest and best in use. Depot, No. 66 John street, corner of William street, New York, and sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere. November 29

RUPTURE CURED!-WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is warranted to cure RUPTURE radi-cally. Power is made strong or lighty at pleasure. No pressure on the BACK or CORD. Sold wholesale and retail. Pamphlets free.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces mmediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also,
REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,
For restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
OHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.
August 11

SPECIAL NOTICE .- "GREATOAKS FROM ittle acorns grow." The worst diseases known to the uman race spring from causes so small as to almost efy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that full the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease; It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILLIOUS DYSPEPTIO, and DIABRHEA PILLS cure where all others fall. While for Burns, Scalds, Ohiblains, Onta, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, No. 43 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Beptember 25

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look trength was in her step, and in her hands—PLANTA

TION BITTERS. S. T .-- 1860-- X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters
Will cure Nervous Headache.

"Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips,
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.

"Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.

Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.

Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes,
Mental Despondence Mental Despondency. Prostration; Great Weakne Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments coced from a deceased and, torpid liver. The biliary cretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach point the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms. After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the satisfaction of the public, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over type hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsis, Weakness, etc. It was intreduced into Enrope by the Countiess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Hesuits for the common price of its olon weight in silver, under the name of Jennit's Prooders, and was finally made public by Lonis XVI, King of France. Humboldt, makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels. Casciantia Rank—For districes, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Danpulson—For inflammation of the leins and dropof the stomach and bowels.

Danperson—For inflammation of the loins and drop-lical affections.

Onasconne Frawens—For enfeabled digestion.

S. T .-- 1860.-- X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of great use smong the Spanish ladies of South America, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet un-known to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES. IMPORTANT GERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. DECOMDER 28, 1851.

Mossrs, P. H. DRAKE & CO.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspecials for three or four years, and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Planistion Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, respectfully yours,

Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 18th Day, 18th Day, 18th Denoised Friend:—My daughter has been in the benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ARA CURRIN.

BHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, III., February 11, 1863.

MERSES P. H. DRAKE & Co. Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning spipetizer, they appear to have superseded everything clas, and are greatly esteemed.

Youre, ac., GAGE & WATTE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for, this article, which has not heretofore been possible.

possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BUTTERES be departed from. Every bottle dear the fac-simile of our signature on a stell plate ingraving by it cannot be genuise. gifici miliono 1 on 1 and the primary more person pretending to sell Primarismon Bittens in bulk of by the galloni is a windler and iniposter. Becare of refilled bottlese indee that our Private Stamp is United

HAZED over spers cork. Bold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, President.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

LIFE & ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 21 CARONDELET-STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CAPITAL -- - - - - \$300,000

\$25 Will Insure vou ONE YEAR for \$5000

50 Cents will purchase a TWO DAY TICKET for \$5000. \$1.25 will purchase a FIVE DAY TICKET for \$5000. \$2.50 will purchase a TEN DAY TICKET for \$5000. \$5 will insure you ONE MONTH for \$5000.

WEEKLY COMPENSATION IN CASE OF TOTAL DISABILITY.

\$25 on Insurance of \$5000, and in proportion for other amounts. Major THOS. G. RHETT.

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HUMPHREYS'

AVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXPERITES BERNE, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistaves cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will slways render satisfaction.

Conta

No. 1, cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations " Worms Worm-Fever, Worm-Coic...
" Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.... Diarrhea of Children or Adults... Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... Chole: a Morbus, Nauses, Vomit-

Chole: a Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting.
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche.
Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche.
Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.
Suppressed, or Painful Periods.
Whites, too profuse periods.
Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.
Sait Rheum, Erispelas, Eruptions.
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
Fever and Ague, Chill Fever,
Agues.

Agues...
Piles, Blind or Bleeding...
Opthalmy, and Scre or Weak Eyes.
Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Infu-Whooping Corigh, Violent Coughs Asthma, Oppressor Breathing..... Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing..... Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swell-** 23.

General Dobility, Physical Weakness Dropsy and Scanty Secretions. Sea Sickness, Sickness from Rid-

Painful Periods, even with

ABThese remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS SPECIFIO
HOMCOPATHIO MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New York. Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

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THIS IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND EXTRA ORDINARY article ever discovered. It change he sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of rayishing beauty, imparting the marble purity o youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. I tremoves tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the akin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no materia njurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opers Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold erywhere. Retailprice 50 cents.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS BARNES & OO., TE October 80 mwflyr

AGUA de MAGNOLIA.

A TOILET DELIGHT! THE LADIES' TREASURE and gentleman's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and per son, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevens erup ions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant eder of perspiration. It removes reduces, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous hesdache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens, and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures mosquite bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronised by Actresses and Opers Singers. It is

what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try

the Magnolia Water once, and you will use no other Co logne, Performery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO. Props. Exclusive Agents, N. W mwflyr

SPRING AND SUMMER

nd of J TTHE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING JUST RETURNED from the North, takes this method of informing the public that he is receiving a full assortment of OLOTHER (ASSSIMERES, OLOTINGS AND VASTINGS of the best foreign and domestic manufacture, adapted to Suring and Supers to Spring and Summer wear.

These goods having been purchased recently, and at year low figures, bersons withing anything in my line will find it to fluir advantage to give me a call, as I have the most experienced working, and an propaged to make them to in the very best style at Edgerees & Hichards did stand, No. 32 Broad-street.

March 30

CHOLERA

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyel.

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyel.

D.R. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, Secured by Letters Patent in the United States and Franco. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laooratory, Nos. 298, 300 and 32 Henry-street, N. Y. Office, 42 Cedar street.

This Company, organized on a primanent basis, with Lr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charges its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its Disinfecting Fluings for sick rooms, nurseries, uritals, water closes, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, rallroad, hospitals, prisons, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all linds of manures (immensely increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gasses exist. These agents are decodrizen, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinf-ctants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gasses and oders by chemical principles—leaving n their places healthful air; they are destinovers, and not married biotrobents of poisonous gasses—unt injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these distinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundrods of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

Delayan House, Aldany, March 30, 1866.

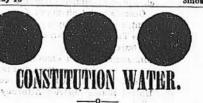
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Fir: It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. Rousset, & Co.

New York, April 9, 1866.

To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Fir: We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous.

C. A. Stepson, Astor House.

23 N. B.—These Disinfectants see used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health De



THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH HAS AT TENDED this invaluable medicine proves it the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost mirsoulous change which it occasions to the debilitate and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as remedy for the perfect cure of

Diabetes, Impotency, Loss of Muscular Energy. Physical Prostration, Non-retention or Inconsistency of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or

Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Discasos of the Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, of the table to the Gravel, or Brickdust

And all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Ridneys, and Dropaical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES CONSTITUTION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

grands her career.

Hy ends her career.

W. H. GREGG & OO.,

W. H. GREGG & OO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York,

MORGAN BROS., CHARLESTON, AGENTS.

ACARD TO THE

Gentlemen of Charleston and Vicinity. antes of and babbs. Middling UD to

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO INFORM THEM that they have leased the second floor of the building on the Ochres of market have leased the second floor of the building on the Ochres of the second floor of the building of the constant of the second floor of the second ing on the Adger building), where they have fitted up, in cycry particular, a first-class Billalard Hall, comprising Eleven Tables, from the manufactory of Meetre, Kavaragh & Decker,
Those wishing to plans a pleasant evening in the enjoyment of this game, cannot but help to find this the codest and best edapted from in the City:

A private Sample ROOM is attached, stocked with the finant importations, the call and mapoet for themselves.

Continue of the Hyllog to Continue TURNER.